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munity high schools and other newer features of agricultural extension work which are growing factors of educational rural life; and that the subject of co-operation (pp. 274, 278), in view of its economic importance, is worthy a little more space than it now receives.

A good bibliography and a fair index round out the contents of this little volume, which, in view of its subject matter, as well as its method of treatment, it is to be hoped will have a wide circulation among all classes of intelligent readers.

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The Catholic Encyclopedia. Volumes ix, Pp. xv, 800; x Pp. xv, 800; xi Pp. xv, 799; xii Pp. xv, 800. Price, \$6.00 per vol. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1911-12.

The rapidity with which this work is being brought out is shown by the appearance of four new volumes in the last sixteen months, leaving but three more to complete the fifteen volumes of the series. These recent publications, covering the subjects from *Laprade* to *Reuss*, fully maintain the high reputation of the earlier ones for scholarly treatment and the inclusion of a wide range of subjects. No description of the plan of the work is required at this late day, nor is there need of any general terms of praise in view of the universally favorable reception of the earlier portions by both American and European reviewers. A better idea of the scope and value of the recent volumes can be given by enumerating a few of the more important subjects treated therein.

Among the church institutions taken up are the *Mass*—its liturgy being treated by Dr. Fortescue, of Hertfordshire, England; its music by Dr. Henry, of Philadelphia, and the sacrifice of the Mass, its dogma, history and the practical questions concerning it, ably discussed by Prof. Pohle, of the University of Breslau; the article *Legate* is prepared by Dr. Cerretti, Auditor of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, and *Nuncio* by Prof. Kirsch, of the University of Fribourg; general monastic institutions are treated under *Monasteries*, *double*, by G. C. Alston, of Downside Abbey; *Suppression of Monasteries*, by J. M. Besse, Director of the "Revue Mabillion," and Dr. Gasquet, Abbot President of the English Benedictines; *Monasticism in the West*, by G. R. Huddleston, *in the East*, by F. J. Bacchus and Dr. Fortescue; *Mendicant Friars*, by L. Oliger; *Nuns*, by Prof. Vermeersch, of Louvain; *Preachers* (Dominicans), by Dr. Mandonnet, Rector of the University of Fribourg; and *Military Orders*, by Prof. Moeller, of Louvain. *Propaganda* is an unusually instructive article by Mgr. Benigni, giving the history, organization and methods of procedure of this most important of the Roman Congregations; while under *Pope* the institution of the papacy is given full treatment by G. H. Joyce, of St. Asaph, Wales, though rather from a theological than a historical point of view.

Under legal institutions are to be found such topics as *Canon Law* by Prof. Boudinhon, of Paris; *Civil Law as Influenced by the Church*, by Dr.

Schaeffer; *Common Law and Capital Punishment*, by J. W. Willis; *International Law*, by W. G. Smith, of Philadelphia; *Roman Law and Pandects*, by Dr. J. I. Kelly, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Law in Louisiana State University; *Legacies*, by Prof. Van Hove, of Louvain; *Mortmain*, by C. W. Sloane.

Among the religious articles that on the *Reformation*, by Prof. Kirsch, of Fribourg, is especially noteworthy. His frank discussion of the causes of the movement bring him to much the same conclusions as those expressed by Mr. Lea in the *Cambridge Modern History*, though he deals with the subject in much less detail. His judgment as to the methods and results of the Protestant movement is naturally unfavorable, but the whole tone of the article gives a most favorable impression of fair-mindedness as well as of scholarship. It would not be easy to find elsewhere so able a treatment of the subject in the same space. Other religious articles of note are *Protestantism*, by Dr. Wilhelm; *Paganism*, by C. C. Martindale; *Occult Art*, by Prof. Arentzen; *Missions*, *Mormons*, *Mohammedanism*, *Modernism*.

Topics of general interest find a large place in these four volumes. As examples, may be cited the descriptions of various Indian tribes by Mr. Mooney, of the Bureau of American Ethnology; a history of Medicine by Dr. Sengfelder, of the University of Vienna, and of Physics by Prof. Duhem, of Bordeaux; a description of the various features of church architecture by Mr. Cram, of Boston; *Palæography*, by Prof. Bréhier; *Palæontology*, by Dr. Waagen, of Vienna; *Latin Language and Latin Literature in the Middle Ages*, by Prof. Degert, of Toulouse, Prof. Lejay, of Paris, and Father Sheid; Periodical Literature, a survey of Catholic current literature in the various countries of the world, giving lists of all the important publications and thus furnishing information it would be impossible to obtain in any other one place; with many other subjects, such as *Migrations*, *Masons*, *Music*, *Mosaics*, *Names*, *Numismatics*, *Church Property*, *Population Theories*, *Race*, *Renaissance*, etc.

The references and literature cited at the end of each article seem at times incomplete. An effort has been made to give references in English where possible, but in the excellent biography of Napoleon one misses, for instance, Fournier's *Life of Napoleon*, and in the article on Ordeals, Mr. Lea's *Superstition and Force*, while similar omissions may be found in the foreign bibliographies as in the absence of Luchaire's studies in connection with the fourth Lateran Council or Krusch's studies on St. Remigius. Occasionally, also, one is inclined to criticise the editor's choice of contributors for certain articles, as when the subject of Demoniacal Possession is given to a professor of moral theology instead of to a psychologist, or when the Philippine Islands is discussed by one who shows so evident an anti-American bias as Father Finegan, of Manila. Such criticisms are only occasionally called for, however, and the editors may well be proud of the work of reference they are producing.

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